



Ebola control activities indicated in the context of a graph which shows the average time profile of all Ebola-Zaire strain outbreaks (a total of 6 epidemics, including 3 from 1994–1996 and 3 from 2002–2004). The use of spatial and temporal models based on remote sensing data could lead to the formulation of specific plans to manage or control Ebola epidemics, thus facilitating early interventions to prevent its spread.

Dark green indicates an outbreak that has been detected early, within 10 days of the first case. With early, proactive measures, an outbreak can be contained after just the first few cases.

Bright green indicates that the outbreak has been detected only after many cases have been identified. By this time, the disease has already passed a threshold whereby the outbreak follows a rapidly escalating course. The only control is reactive, that is, to contain the spread of the infection through more sanitary measures employed in the region until the outbreak has run its course.